

Application for the production of evidence submitted in the case against Japanese government by Fedor Grigoryevich Peregud-Pegorelsky, representative of the Ivanovka village community, attorney of the Irkutsk Court chamber residing in Blagoveshchensk, 55 Bolshaya Street.

On March 22, 1919, the troops of the 12th Japanese division destroyed 188 cottages with out-buildings, movable property and live stocks. Moreover, 216 people were shot to death and more than 1000 children became orphans. The cost of the damage amounts to fifty million roubles.

The circumstances of the destruction of property and the extermination of the population may be confirmed by the eye-witnesses, namely: Peter Akakievich Zaloga, the Ivanovka post master and by Feodor Germanovich Zidentopf and Yan Yanovich Babnits. They all reside in the Ivanovka village.

Keeping in mind that evidence might become unavailable in the future and in compliance with Article 82 of the Charter of Civil Courts, I hereby request that the above-mentioned eye-witnesses be interrogated to secure the evidence without calling the other party.

Representative of the Ivanovka village community,
attorney.

/ Signature /

prof. V. Maksakov
Director of the State Central
Historical Archives of the U.S.S.R.

INTERROGATION

On February 19, 1920, the application for the production of evidence submitted by F.G. Peregud-Pogorelsky, attorney, representative of the Ivanovka village community was heard at the open session before A.N. Glazunov, member of the legal section in the lawsuit brought by the above-mentioned community against the Japanese Government to repay 50 million roubles for the damage caused.

Representative F.G. Peregud-Pogorelsky and witnesses Peter Akakievich Zaloga, Theodor Germanovich Zignetopf and Yan Yanovich Babinets were present at the session.

The representative Peregud-Pogorelsky in arguing his application stated that he requested the witnesses be interrogated without calling the other party due to the fact that the witnesses may soon go home and they will not be available for examination.

The member of the Section ordered that the witnesses be interrogated to provide evidence without calling the other party.

The witnesses being duly warned of the responsibility for giving false testimony and being interrogated separately testified as follows:

1. I, Peter Akakievich Zaloga, am now the post master of the Ivanovka village. I am 32 years of age. None of those who suffered losses in the village of Ivanovka were among my relations. On February 10 last year an organized detachment of the Red Army visited the village of Ivanovka for the first time. After its departure I read in newspapers the announcement of the Japanese Command that the population billeting the Red Army detachment would be severely punished and that their village would be burnt. The above-mentioned order was not officially announced in the village of Ivanovka.

In the evening of March 16 the village of Ivanovka was again visited by a small detachment of 15 Red Army men who left the village in the evening of March 17. As this detachment committed some acts of violence against the peaceful citizens and as the members of that detachment did not behave as the true defendants of people's interests, the visit of this detachment was reported to the authorities in the town of Blagovestchensk. During the period from the 17th to 22nd of March nobody visited the village of Ivanovka and the villagers were engaged in everyday peaceful labor.

On March 22 at about 1300 hours gun-fire was opened from the village of Dmitrievka which was located at the distance of 5 kilometers from the village of Ivanovka. The gun-fire was

commenced without any warning. At that time I was discharging my duties at the post office. I hid my family in the ice-cellar and began my observation, the shells which exploded in the village set fire in various places. The gun-firing continued for an hour. Mr. Scherbak, a postman, joined me and in order to stop the shelling of the village and its inhabitants we decided to hoist a three colored state flag with the post insignia on a high pole.

The shelling stopped. In about an hour after this, a group of Japanese cavalry about 10 or 15 men strong appeared in the Bolshaya Street followed by a large group of Japanese infantry. The Japanese infantry soldiers had special appliances for setting fire to the buildings; some of them carried straw, the others tins with kerosene. On their way the Japanese soldiers were setting fire to the houses choosing those which could more easily be set on fire. Thus, if there was any shed around a house with straw roof the Japanese set fire to it.

The entered small porches, drove the people out of their houses, put straw on the floor, poured kerosene over it, set fire to it and having waited for the fire to leap into flames proceeded further with the same aim in view. Besides the losses from the shelling some peaceful citizens of the Ivanovka village were shot to death. Thus Vasily Ulyanovich Kantemirov, the 67 year old owner of the house in which an office is located met the Japanese soldiers with bread and salt on a tray in front of his house. The Japanese soldiers led him away after he had passed the tray on to his wife and later on shot him to death. Later on I heard and read in the papers that during the shelling of the village of Ivanovka there was a detachment of the Reds in the village. I positively state that there was no detachment in the village at that time and I also state that there was no detachment in the village in the period between the second visit of the Reds which I already referred to and the time of the shelling. The sum total of the losses inflicted upon the inhabitants of the village of Ivanovka from the shelling, shooting of people and arson amounts according to the conservative estimate to not less than forty-five or fifty million roubles.

From subsequent events I draw a conclusion that the fact of the second appearance of the Red Army detachment was reported to the authorities and I admit that it could be done by those who had been either detained or mistreated by the Red Army men.

I personally do not know who made such a report. I do not know exactly how many people were killed during the shelling of the village of Ivanovka but at any rate not less than two hundred men. I do not know what unit participated in the shelling of and the arson in the village of Ivanovka. The total number of burnt houses amounted to about one hundred and fifty. But it might be

more than that. The inhabitants of the village of Ivanovka were unarmed. Most of the men who could work were not in Ivanovka but in the fields gathering crops.

I have nothing to add. My testimony was read to me. It is recorded correctly.

(Signed) Peter Akakievich Zaloga;
A. Glagunov,
Member of the section.

2. I, Theodor Germanovich Zidentopf, am a citizen of the Republic of France and employed by the local Ivanovka workshops. Ivanovka is my permanent place of residence where I work in the government agricultural workshop. From March 17 to March 22, last year, everything was quiet in the Ivanovka village; the inhabitants were engaged in every day peaceful labor. At that time I did not see any detachments or individual armed persons in the Ivanovka village. At about 10 a.m. while I was working in the workshop which was on the outskirts of the village I heard distant gun fire from the direction of the village of Cheremushky. After the completion of my work at 12.00 I went home with my friend Babinets. My house was also located on the outskirts of the village of Ivanovka, but on the other side of the village from the workshop. I served in the workshop as a technician. While I was proceeding to my quarters everything was quiet and there were no indications of the forthcoming events.

When we began our dinner the closer gun fire was heard from the direction of the village of Dmitrievka which was at the distance of 5 versts from the village of Ivanovka. I went out into the yard and saw that the whole of the Ivanovka village was encircled by some military forces at a distance not less than three versts from the center. Due to a long distance, it was impossible to determine to what nationality they belonged. As the shells exploded in the village fires were started. I hid myself in a cellar. I found out that four guns were shelling the village of Ivanovka, that the fire was rapid and it continued for about an hour.

Later I found fragments of exploded shrapnel shells and grenades in the yard of my house. During the shelling a panic arose among the inhabitants and whole families began to leave the village using carts and sleighs. Being aware of the fact that we as foreigners were protected against any violence I and my friend Babinets remained at home. Then the firing ceased and for about five or 10 minutes everything was silent. Then the Japanese cavalry appeared and began to set fire to the houses. Three Japanese cavalymen came into my house and were soon followed by

infantrymen. The bayonets of the rifles of the latter were covered with blood. The Japanese took some rags and began to clean the bayonets. After their entering the village of Ivanovka the Japanese began to set fire to the houses and to shoot the inhabitants. I saw myself how the Japanese entered the house of the whiteguard Nezhinsky, a rich peasant whose house was in front of mine and asked him whether he was a bolshevik or a whiteguard. They showed him a conventional sign with their fingers (the fingers were clenched in a fist with a thumb and a little finger sticking out). And when Nezhinsky who apparently did not know and did not understand the sign asked them "What is it?" they shot him. In the yard near my house a peasant was chopping firewood. The Japanese came into the yard and shot him at once. The Japanese arrested me and Babinets and led us to the church. In front of the church a company of Japanese soldiers stood in line and every other soldier had a tin with kerosene. At the church we were joined to the group of the previously arrested peasants of about 25 men, then we were sent to the Japanese headquarters which consisted of six Japanese officers and was located near the wooden bridge on the road leading from Ivanovka to Dmitrievka. This group of the arrested peasants included eight or ten old men who were separated from the rest by the staff officers and were sent back to the village whereas we were interrogated. The Japanese officers asked me what the population of Ivanovka was. I said, "7,000 people." "Is that all?" asked the officer pointing at the arrested peasants. I replied that the rest had fled. The officer asked me, "Why didn't you flee?" I replied to him that as a foreigner I was not exposed to any danger and therefore I remained in the village.

After the interrogation the headquarters ordered two Japanese soldiers to escort us. Even the soldiers themselves did not know what place we should be brought to. They asked us about some large building, as I understood about the church or about the district administration office, and at our direction brought us first to the church and then to the office, but both buildings were empty. On our way I saw the Russian national three-colored flag hoisted on the pole near the post office which was opposite to the district administration office. Being at loss, what to do and thinking that our workshop was also in a large building I pointed it to the Japanese and we proceeded there. When we were approaching it we heard machine-gun fire from the opposite direction near a small forest and the guards led us there; when we came there we found members of the detachment taking away a machine-gun. On the ground there were lying about 150 bodies of Ivanovka peasants who were machine-gunned. All the arrested were before the Japanese soldiers which pointed their rifles at them. I started running, but saw my friend Babinets near the cart on which the Japanese officers and one Russian officer were sitting. Babinets was showing them his papers. I pushed my way to that cart.

By this time all the arrested peasants of our group were already shot from the rifles. Among the victims there were also the peasants who expressed their sympathy with the whites and opposed the Reds, for instance, Bukhantsev. In spite of all his efforts to convince the officers that he was not a bolshevik a Japanese officer said, "Take him there!" pointing at the place of the mass shooting and Buchantsev was also shot. I and my friend Babinets were carried in a cart to the village of Dmitrievka and there we were tried. In the evening we were released. The number of the shot peasants of the village of Ivanovka amounted to not less than two hundred people. About the same number of houses were burnt down. The total losses inflicted by shooting, shelling and arson were estimated at not less than sixty or seventy million roubles. During the shelling the population of the Ivanovka village was unarmed. All the weapons had been confiscated long before.

I must add that when we were being led past the burning houses we heard the cracking of the burning dry wood. The Japanese were pointing in the direction of the burning houses and were saying, "tuh, tuh", trying to explain to us that that cracking was a result of the explosion of the cartridges which had been left by the population of the village. I explained to them that that was the way the dry wood generally burns.

The testimony was read to me, recorded correctly.

/signed/ F.G. Zedentopf
A. Glazunov
Member of the Section

3. Yan Yanovich Babinets, citizen of Czechoslovakia, resident of the village of Ivanovka and at present foreman in the Government workshop of agricultural implements. This witness gave the same testimony as witness Zedentopf. He added that when he and Zedentopf were led to the forest where the machine-gunning of the peasants took place he saw a group of the Japanese carrying away the machine-guns and the rest of the Japanese killing with pistols and bayonets inhabitants of the Ivanovka village who survived the machine-gunning. He also said that during the trial which took place in Dmitrievka the Japanese insisted that they be extradited and shot. But the Russian officer who was present there refused them and said that he also had the right to try them. The shelling of the Ivanovka village was conducted by Japanese regular troops but the witness does not know the number of the unit which did it. As a result of fires the public school, the house of the priest and the premises of the village administration office were burnt.

When they were being led by the Japanese they saw that the workshop also caught fire. The witness read in the papers that the inhabitants of the village offered armed resistance to the Japanese, but he contends that there was not a single case of armed resistance.

The testimony of Zidentopf as well as mine were read to me and I hereby certify that they are recorded correctly..

/signed/ Yan Yanovich Babinets
A. Glazunov
Member of the Section

F. Peregud-Pogorelsky, the representative of the Ivanovka community asked for a copy of the interrogation.

The member of the section ordered that the requested copy be given.

A. Glazunov,
Member of the Section,

Seven sheets are numbered, taped and sealed.

A. Glazunov
Member of the legal section
(Seal)

Acting secretary /signature/

This copy is given to citizen Peregud-Pogorelsky the representative of the Amur Region People's Revolutionary Committee in compliance with the decision of the District People's Revolutionary Committee No. 15277 dated December 20, 1920. He is empowered to collect information concerning the expeditions of the Japanese troops and the losses inflicted by the Japanese occupation of the Amur Region.

Chief of the legal section
/signature/

Acting secretary
/signature/

December 27, 1920 No. 4890

The copy is correct:

Prof. V. Maksakov
Director of the State Central
Historical Archives of the U.S.S.R.

C E R T I F I C A T E

I, Major N.A. Bazenko, Chief of the Document Room, Soviet Division, I.P.S., hereby certify that the attached copy of the document entitled "Application for production of evidence in the case against the Japanese government submitted by Fedor Grigoryevich Perehud-Pogorelsky, representative of the Ivanovka village community, of the Irkutsk Court chamber residing in Blagoveschensk, 55 Bolshaya Street" was received by me on October 15, 1947, from the State Central Historical Archives of the U.S.S.R. The original is in the custody of the State Central Historical Archives of the U.S.S.R.

Major Bazenko
Chief of the Document Room
Soviet Division, I.P.S.

Doc. 3335

(寫)

「ザラゴウエシチエンスク」市大森リ、五十五番居住ノ「イルクーツク」控訴院附、
「イワノフ」農葉組合全權私法辯護士「フヨードル。グ
リゴリエウイチ。ベレグード。ベガレ。リスギ」
ノ日本政府ニ歸スル
監獄保證ニ歸スル申請
一九一九年三月二十二日、日本軍第十二師團ノ
都、歐ニヨリ、百八十八ノ地主邸ガ任意、一切ノ設
備、勲、家産共、無ニ歸セシメラレ、其ノ際
二百十六名ガ殺サレ、焼殺サレ、後ニハ千人以上
ノ孤兒ガ生サレ、其ノ被害ハ五千萬圓ト算セラレ
テ居ル。家産収奪及ビ住民殺害ノ状況ハ、目撃者
タル証人ガ証陳シ得ルモノデ、
「イワノフ」郵便
局長「ビョートル。アカキエウイチ。セロガ」
「テオドル。ゲルマノウイチ。ジデエントブス」
及ビ「ヤン。ヤノウイチ。フアベネツ」デ、凡テ
「イワノフカ」村ノ居住者デアル。
監獄ガ後日、民事訴訟法第八百二十五條ニ基キ
立証不能トナルコトヲ考慮シ、相手側ヲ召喚スル
コトナク、監獄保證ニ歸シ前記証人ヲ訪問スルコ
トラ申請ス。

「イワノフ」農葉組合全權私法辯護士 署名
後シヘ真正ナルモノナリ

「ソウイェト」遊樂中兵又監獄局長 敬啓「ウエー。サカサ」

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【編

前

書

一九二〇年二月十九日、法務部員「アー。ペー。グラスノフ」ハ公衆ノ會議ニ於テ、「イワノフ」農業組合ノ日本政府ニ對スル五千萬圓ノ擔保賠償要求ノ件ニ關スル證據保證ニ關シテノ同農業組合全權私法學士「エフ。ゲー。ペレグー。バガレリスキー」ノ申請事件ヲ採シタ。會議ニハ全權エフ。ゲー。ペレグー。バガレリスキー及ビ證人「ビョートル。アカキエウイチ。サロガ、」「テオドル。ゲルマノウイチ。ジデントブラ」並ニ「ヤシ。ヤノウイチ。スビネツ」ガ出席シタ。全權「ペレグー。バガレリスキー」ハ自己ノ申請ヲ支持シ、證人ハ、社會ガアリ次第ニ變スルモノデアリ、カクテハ將來變態ヲ諷諭スルコトハ不可能ニナルコトヲ認シ、相手側ヲ召喚スルコトナク證人ヲ諷諭スルコトヲ申請スルト述べタ。法務部員ハ次ノ如ク決定シタ。即チ相手側ヲ召喚スルコトナク證據保證ノ手續ニ關シ證人ヲ諷諭スルコト。虛債ノ擔保ニ對スル責任ニ關シ罰メ警告ヲ與ヘラレ、裁判ヲ受ケタル各證人ハ次ノ如ク陳述シタ。

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(一)「ビョートル、アカキエザイチ、ザロガ」、「
イワノフ」郵便電信局長、三三オ「イワノフカ」
村ニ於テ通署ヲ設ツタ者ノ中ニハ、血縁ノモノハ一
人モ居リマセン。昨年二月十日、初メテ「イワノ
フカ」村ニ、赤軍編成部長ガ訪レマシタ。此ノ訪
問ノ後デ私ハ、新田デ赤軍部ニテ接待シタ住民ハ
最モ重ニ慰撫サレ、其等ノ者ノ住ム村落ハ焼キ盡ハ
レルトイフ旨ノ日本軍司令官布告ヲ讀ミマシタ。
「イワノフカ」村ニ於テハ、私が引用シタ命令ハ
公式ニ布告サレタ事ハアリマセンデシタ。三月十
六日、夕刻約十五名ノ赤兵小部隊ガ尋ビ「イワノ
フカ」ニヤツテ來マシタ。此ノ部隊ガ良民ニ對シ
テ暴行ヲ働キ、眞ノ人民保護者トシテアルマジキ
振舞ニ出デタノデ、カカル部隊ノ出現ニ聞シ、「
ブラコザニシテエンスクル市ノ官廳ニ通告ガナサ
レタノデソノ爲三月十七日ノ同ジ夕刻村ヲ去リ
マシタ。昨年三月十七日ヨリ二二日迄、雖モ「イ
ワノフカ」ヲ訪レマセンデシタ。スベテノ村民ハ
日常ノ平和ヲ繼續仕舞ニ過ツタキタノデス。三月
二二日ノ午后一時頃、私が郵便局長ヲ訪問中ノ時デ
アリマスガ、「イワノフカ」カザ五里區ニシテ「
ドミトリエフカ」ノ方カラ、何等ノ報告ナシニ砲
聲ガ響キ振リマシタ。家族ノ者ヲ氷雪ニ墮シテ、

A

私ハドワテル事カト君鹿シ類メタノデス。村ニ落
下シ、爆發シタ砲彈ノタメ、谷所ニ火災ガ起リ消
メ、砲撃ハ一時間に續發シマシタ。郵便配達夫「
シテエルバク」ガ私ノ許ニ近寄ツテ奈タノデ、私
ハ彼ト同意シテ村ト其ノ住民ニ發シ砲彈ヲ以テ爾
後ノ砲撃ヲ加ヘル事ヲ中止セシメル目的デ、高イ
「マスト」ノ上ニ郵便標旗ヲ其ノ上ニツケタ三色
国旗ヲ掲ゲタノデアリマス。カシシテ砲撃ハ止ミ
マシタ。射撃中止後約一時間経ツト、六通りニ十
名乃至十五名ノ日本軍ノ騎兵ト其レニ價イテ多量
ノ日本軍歩兵ガ現レタノデアリマス。日本軍歩兵
ハ手ニ手ニ建物ニ放火スルタメ用意シタモノヲ持
ツテ居リ、一部ノ者ハ襲ラ、他ノ者ハ燈火用石油
ノ入ツタ壺ヲ擲ヘテ居マシタ。道々日本兵ハ進退
切ノ多少共放火ニ通シタモノニ據リ何等ノ見境モ
ナク家屋ニ火ヲ放テマシタ。即チ若シ直接家屋ノ
傍ラニ何カ襲ブキノ別屋デモアレバ日本人ハ其ノ
別屋ニ火ヲ放テマシタ。

以下次頁

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家ニ附イテキル露臺ニ入り、家カラ人々ヲ追ヒ
出シ、露臺ノ床ニ藁ヲ撒擲ゲ、ソレニ石油ヲ注
ギカケテカラ燃エ擲ガルノヲ待ツテ更ニ同ジ目
的デ更ニ進ンデ行キマシタ。『イワノフカ』村
ノ良民達ハ砲彈ニ依ル損害ハ勿論ノコト、一齊
射撃モ蒙ツタノデス、即チ事務所ガ所在スル家
ノ主人デ六十七才ノ老人『ワシリ・ウリヤ』
ノサツチ・カンチエミ・ロフ・ハ『ベント』
ヲ持ツテ自分ノ家ノ傍ラデ日本人ヲ歓迎シマシ
タガ日本兵達ハ彼ガ『ベント』(譯者註『ベ
ント』トハ有合セノ御馳走ノ意)ヲ自分ノ發
ニ渡シタ後デ『カンチエミ・ロフ』ヲ拉致シソ
レカラ更ニ射撃シタノデアリマス。後ニ私ハ『
イワノフカ』射撃ノ時『イワノフカ』ニ赤兵ノ
一部隊ガ居タトイフ事ヲ聞キ又新聞ヲ讀ミマシ
タガ、私ハ確言シマスガ、ソコニ部隊等ハ全然
居マセンドシタ又コレニ就テハ證言シマシタガ
赤兵ガ二度目ニ現レタ後及ヒ砲撃ニ至ル間ニモ
居マセンドシタ。砲撃射撃及ヒ火ニ依リ『イ
ワノフカ』村民ノ受ケタ損害總額ハ最も秘密ナ
算ニ從ヘバ四千五百万乃至五千万留ラ下ラヌ額
デサネス。赤軍部隊ノ『イワノフカ』村再度

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出現ニ關シ、官憲ニ報告ガアツタトイフコトニ
就テハ赤兵カラ受ケタ抑留又ハ暴行ヲモ報告シ
タコトカラ見テモ、爾後ノ出衆事カラ私ハ結論
スルモノデアリマス。私個人トシテハ正ニ誰ガ
斯ル報告ヲシタカハ全ク知リマセン。砲撃ノ際
「イワノフカ」デ村民ガ何名殺サレタカ私ハ正
確ニハ知リマセンガ、兎ニ角二百名以下デア
リマセン。正ニドノ部隊ガ「イワノフカ」村ノ
砲撃ニ参加シタカ私ニハ分リマセンガ、放火ヲ
受ケタ邸ノ總數ハ一五〇軒ヲ下ラズ、或ハモツ
ト多イカモ知レマセン。

Doe 3335

「イワノフ」村にノ人民ハ武器ヲ持ツテヲラズ、仕
 事ヲスル能力ヲ有スル住民男子ノ大多數ハ「イワノフ
 カ」ニキナク、近郊ニ離散シテ打獵場デ獵物ヲ取入レ
 テキマシタ。コレ以上陳述スベキ事ハアリマセン。
 私ノ陳述ハ私ニ同ツテ讀マレマシタ。正確ニ記述サレ
 テアリマス。
 「ビヨートル・アカキエヴィチ・ゾロガ」、法務部
 (二)員「ア・ド・グラスノフ」
 フランス共和國々民、局外を、「イワノフ」地方工場
 勤務。私ハ「イワノフ」村ニ定住シ、同地ニ於テ官
 營農業工場ニ勤シテ居リマス。昨年三月十七日ヨリ
 三月二十二日迄ハ「イワノフカ」村ハ穩穩デアリ、住
 民ハ通シノ平和ナ長キニ從シテ居リ、如何ナル部
 モニ於テ見マセンデシタ。二十時頃、私ガ村ハ「イワノフカ」
 ル工場デ以テ中、「チエレム・シカ」村ノ方角ヨリ在
 ラ私ハ夜人ノ聲ガ聞エマシタ。正午ニ仕事ヲ終ヘテカ
 ナツテキルコレモ亦「イワノフカ」村ノ端ニ在ル宿
 舎ニ回フ途中デハ同様に「ガ・平和デ
 マシタ。宿舎ニ回フ途中デハ同様に「ガ・平和デ
 ヤガテ起ルベキ事件ノ前兆ハ何モ見ラレマセン

8

兵ノ銃ヲ集メテ焼くニシテ居リマシタ。日本軍ノ時兵ガ現レテ家ヲ焼キ始
 ソレカラ暫ク退ツト又三名ノ歩兵ガ来マシタガ彼等歩
 メマシタ。日本兵ハ家ノ中
 ノ銃ヲ集メテ焼くニシテ居リマシタ。日本軍ノ時兵ガ現レテ家ヲ焼キ始
 デアリマス。村中停止後三分乃至十分間停泊ガヤツテ
 ノデ、私ト友入一バビネツ一ハ、宿舍ニ公ツテキタノ
 行ヲモ加ヘラレル事ガナイト云フ事ヲヨク知ツテ居タ
 ヲ除、任兵ハ家族全ヲ心ゲテ荷馬車トシテ如何ナル暴
 ノ一イワノフカ一村砲撃ノ時在民ノ間ニ混亂ガ起リ、ソ
 ノ破片ヲ私ハ後ニ私ノ庫デモ見出シタノデアリマス。
 アリ、約一時間繼續シマシタ。原發シタ榴弾、榴弾弱
 砲撃ハ四門ノ大砲デ行ハレタモノデアリ射撃ハ頻數デ
 穴ニ逃ゲマシタ。私ノ確信スル所デハ一イワノフカ
 ニ落シタノデ、ソノ爆發ニ依リ、火災ガ發生シ私ハ
 カハ、遠方ノタメニ確メラレマセンドシタ。砲彈ガ村
 レテキルノヲ目ニシマシタガ、何處ノ砲ノ軍除デアル
 下ラヌ距離デ現狀ニ位置シタ軍除ラシキモノデ包圍サ
 出ルト私ハ一イワノフカ一全村ガ中央部ヨリ三程星ヲ
 リ既ニ近クナツタ砲撃ノ音ガ聞エマシタ。家ノ外庭ニ
 フカ一ヨリ三程星ヲ

Doc 3339

私ノ目前デ住民ヲ銃撃シ始メタノデアリマス、
日本兵ハ富農ノ自衛兵「ネデンスキー」ノ家ニ
入り込ミマシタ。彼ノ家ハ、私ノ宿舍ノ向ヒ
側ニアルノデアリマス。ソシテ、彼等ハ「ネデ
ンスキー」ニ對シテ、彼ガ「ボリシエヴィキ」
デアルカ自衛兵デアルカヲ訊問シ何カ手デ合圖
ヲシマシタ。即チ親指ト小指ヲ開イタマ、デ拳
ヲ握ツタノデシタ。「ネデンスキー」ハ明カニ
合圖ヲ知ラズ又理解出來ナカッタノデ「何デ
スカ」ト彼等ニ問フト日本兵ハ彼ヲ射撃シタノ
デアリマス。私ノ宿舍ノ隣リチ、一人ノ百姓ガ
薪ヲ伐ツテ居リマシタ、スルト日本兵ガ庭ニ遣
入り込ンデ來テソノ場デ彼ヲ射撃シマシタ。日
本兵ハ私ト「バビネツ」ヲ逮捕シ、教會ノ方ヘ
連行シマシタ、教會ノ近傍ニ日本軍ノ中隊ガ駐
屯シテキマシタガソシテ、二人ニ一人ノ割デ、
燈用石油ノ入ッタ小壺ヲ所持シテキマシタ。

致會ノ附近デ我々ハ既ニ逮捕サレテキタ約二十
 五名許リノ農民ト一層ニサレ日本軍ノ司令部へ
 送ラレマシタ。ソレハ六名ノ日本軍將校カラ成
 リ「イワノフカー」カラ「ドミトリエフカー」ニ
 至ズル道ノ木道ノ橋ノトコロニ設ケラレテ居リ
 マシタ。逮捕サレタ者ノ中ニハ八乃至十名ノ送
 人ガ居リマシタガ司令部ハ彼等ヲ別ニシテ村へ
 引返サセマシタ。一方私達ニハ訊問ガ行ハレマ
 シタ。私個人ニハ日本軍將校ガ「イワノフカー」
 村ノ住民ハ何レ位カト尋ネマシタノデ私ハ七千
 ト答ヘマシタ。ソレデ終リテシタ捕ハレタ者達ヲ
 皆シナガラ將校ハ尋ネマシタノデ私ハ外ノ者ハ
 逃ゲ散ツダノダト答ヘマシタ。

ドウシテ墮下ハ逃ゲナカツタカト將校ガ尋ネマシタ
 ノデ、私ハ彼ニ、外國人ナノデ危キハ受ケナイ
 故殘ツタト答ヘマシタ。司令部ハ訊問ガ終ルト
 二名ノ日本軍護衛兵ニ私達ヲ護送スル様ニ命ジ
 マシタガ正ニ何處ヘ行クノカ當ノ護衛兵自身モ
 知リマセンデシタ。ソレハ何カ大キナモノヲ目
 當テニ、私達ノ案内デ私達ヲ連行シヌカラテ予
 リマシテ、私ノ理解シヌトコロデハ、教會カ那
 役所ト思ヒマシタノデ最初ニ教會ヘ次ニ那役所
 へ行キマシタガ何處モ空虚デシタ。那役所ノ向フ
 側ノ道ヲ行クトキ私ハ郵便電信局デハ「マスト」

致會ノ附近デ我々ハ既ニ逮捕サレテキタ約二十
 五名許リノ農民ト一層ニサレ日本軍ノ司令部へ
 送ラレマシタ。ソレハ六名ノ日本軍將校カラ成
 リ「イワノフカー」カラ「ドミトリエフカー」ニ
 至ル道ノ木差ノ橋ノトコロニ設ケラレテ居リ
 マシタ。逮捕サレタ者ノ中ニハ八乃至十名ノ老
 人が居リマシタガ司令部へ彼等ヲ別ニシテ村へ
 引返サセマシタ。一方私達ニハ訊問ガ行ヘレマ
 シタ。私個人ニハ日本軍將校ガ「イワノフカー」
 村ノ住民ハ何レ位カト尋ネマシタノデ私ハ七千
 ト答ヘマシタ。ソレデ終リテシタ捕ヘレタ者達ヲ
 考シナガラ將校ハ尋ネマシタノデ私ハ外ノ者ハ
 逃ゲ散ツダノダト答ヘマシタ。
 ドウシテ賈下ハ逃ゲナカツタカト將校ガ尋ネマシタ
 ノデ、私ハ彼ニ、外國人ナノデ危イハ受ケナイ
 故殘ツダト答ヘマシタ。司令部ハ訊問ガ終ルト
 二名ノ日本軍護衛兵ニ私達ヲ護送スル役ニ命ジ
 マシタガ正ニ何處ヘ行クノカ當ノ護衛兵自身モ
 知リマセンデシタ。ソレハ何カ大キナモノヲ目
 當テニ、私達ノ渠内デ私達ヲ連行シタカラデ予
 リマシテ、私ノ理解シタトコロキハ、將會カ部
 役所ト思ヒマシタノデ最初ニ將會ヘ次ニ部役所
 へ行キマシタガ何處モ空虚デシタ。部役所ノ向フ
 側ノ道ヲ行クトキ私ハ郵便電信局デハ「マスト」

Doc 333A

ノ上ニ露西亞三色國旗が掲げられてキルノヲ見
マシタ。コレカフ何處へ行ツヌラヨイカ困惑シ
マシタガ今一ツ我々ノ工場が大キナ庭有ダト考
へ、日本兵ニソレヲ指シ示シ、彼等ハ私達ヲ其
處へ連れて行キマシタ。

(以下次頁ニ續ク)

私達ガ其處ヘ近ヅイタ時反對側ノ聲ノ方大キカラ
 ス林ノ廻リテ機關銃ノ射撃カ聞ユマシタ、設衛兵
 ヘ直チニ射撃ニ向ヒマシタ。我々ガ近ヅクト樹門
 銃ヲ持チ去ル日軍部隊ニ出會ヒマシタガソノ場
 ニハ機關銃ノ射撃ヲ受ケタ百五十ヲ下ラヌ。イツ
 ノフカ「村長民ノ屍体カ地上ニ私ヘツテキマシタ、
 捕ヘレタ者全員ヘ氣ガ付イテミルト銃ヲ彼等ノ方
 ニ向ケタ日軍兵ノ前ニキタノデシタ。私ヘ逃ゲ出
 シマシタガ、日軍ノ將校ト一名ノ露西亞軍將校
 ガ乗ツテキル馬車ノ傍ニ同志ノ「バビネエツ」ガ
 居ルノヲ見、ソノ時「バビネエツ」ガ彼等ニ自分
 ノ妻ヲ見セテ居リマシタノデ私ヘソノ馬車ノ方
 ヘ突進シマシタ。此ノ時、私達ト共ニ捕ヘレテキ
 タ百姓起ヘ既ニ小銃ヲ射殺サレテ居リマシタ、射
 殺サレタ者ノ中ニハ白衛軍「シンバ」デ赤軍反對
 者達モ居リマシタ。例ヘバ「アヘンツエフ」ノ如
 キ者デ、「アヘンツエフ」ハ將校ニ彼ガ「ボリシ
 エビーク」テナイコトラ全カラ以テ辨明シマシタ
 ガ、將校ハ只「アツチヘ行ケ」ト一發射撃ノ行ハ
 レテキル万ヲ猶サスダケデシタソコデ「アヘンツ
 エフ」ハ一發ト同ジ運命ニ遭ツタノデス。私ト同
 志「バビネエツ」ハ馬車ニ乗セラレ「ドミトリエ

Doc 3335

「フカ」村ニ送レテ行カレソコテ裁カレ、夕刻自由
放策サレタノデス。

射殺サレタ「イワノフカ」村民ノ數ハ二百名ヲ
下ラズ焼拂ハレタ即ノ數モ大凡同數デアリマス。
射撃砲聲並ニ放火ニヨリ蒙ツタ総損害ハ六千乃至
七千萬ヲ下リマセン。ニ「イワノフカ」砲撃ノ時同
村ハ武裝サレテ居リマセンテシタ。全テノ兵器ハ
前ニ取拂ハレテ居リマシタシ、ソレニ附加ヘナケ
レバナリマセンカ、私起ガ焼ケテキル家ノ前ヲ通
レテ行カレル時、火等ノ發所カラ乾イタ木材ノ焼
ケテヘゼル音カ際ユタ所、日兵ハ住民ノ避難シ
タ藥筒カ炸裂シテキルノダト説明セントシテ「ト
ツフ・トツフ」ト推サシマシタ、ソコテ私ハ彼等
ニ乾燥シタ木ガアノ様ニ松ユテキルノダト説明シ
マシタ。據述ハ正實ニ讀マレ記録セラレタリ。一
「エフ・デー・ザデエントツブ」ト公務部長「ア」
「グラズーノフ」ト
「メノ・ヤン・ヤノグツチ・ベビネエツ」ト「チユ
ツコスロヴァキヤ」市民、局外者、ハ「イワノフ
カ」村ニ居任シ、官營炭業工場ニ總監督トシテ勤
務シテ居リマス、彼ハ證人「ザアジエントツブ」
ト同様ノ証言ヲナシ又ノ如ク阿言シタ、即チ彼ト

14

子アシエン トツブーガ 銃ニヨル 農民ノ射殺ガ
 行ヘレタ 亦ニ建レテ行カレタ 時彼ハ日 兵ノ一部
 ガ射殺ノ現場カラ 機銃ヲ退ビ去ルノヲ見又仲ノ
 一部ガ此ノ時 機銃射撃デ 生きをツタ イワソフ
 カ一村民ニ 拳銃及ビ 銃剣ヲ加ヘタノヲ見タ 又
 ドミトリエフカ一村ニ 於ケル 彼等ニ 對スル 殺害ノ
 院、日 兵ハ 彼等ノ 銃殺並ニ 彼等ノ 引渡シヲ 要求
 シタガ ソコニ 在居セル ロシヤ 軍將校カ 彼モ亦 殺害
 有スルコトヲ 主張シテ、 彼等ニ 引渡シタ

(以下次頁へ移る)

Doc 3335

Doc 3338

「イワノフカ」砲臺ニハ正流ノ日本軍部隊ガ加ツテ
キタガ正ニ如何ナル部伍タカ知ラナイ。近火ノタメ
官立學校、牧場ノ家ガ焼失シ、復キヲ進行シタ時、
工場ガ燃エ殆メ、又村役場ノ家モ焼ケタ。復、證
人ハ、初めテ、「イワノフ」村住民ヨリ日本兵ニ
武力ニ服ル強抗ガ無ヘラシメ自ラ見ンダガ。
證人タル彼ハ、カワシタ強抗ヘシメナサレタ場合
サヘ無イトト言シテキル。

「ジチエントブ」ノ證言ハ起見サレ本證言ハ、真
正ニ記述サレタルモノナル事ヲ私ハ證言致シマス。

「イワン・イワノヴィチ・バビネエツ」法務部員
「アー・グラスノフ」
「エフ・ベレグト・バガレリスキー」ノ證言ノ寫シ
ノ手交ヲ申請シタ。

法務部長ハ次ノ如ク決談シタ。此等申請ヲ受ケタ
ル寫シヲ手交スルコト。法務部員「アー・グラスノ
フ」紅紙ヲシテ封サレタ七葉ノ巻紙ハ凡テ一頁ニ
附サレタリ。

法務部員「アー・グラスノフ」ノ捺印箇所ノ

真正ナリ。登記ノ署名

法務部代理

16

本爲シヘ「アムール」州ニ於ケル出兵並ニ日本軍ノ
占領ニ依リ蒙リタル損害ニ就スル資料蒐集權ニ就シ
市民「ベレグト・バカレリスキ」ノ名ニ於テ、一
九二〇年十二月二〇日附第一五二七七號ヲ以テ「ア
ムール」州人民革命委員會ノ申出ニ基キ、同委員會
全權、市民「ベレグト・バカレリスキ」ニ與ヘラ
レタルモノナリ。

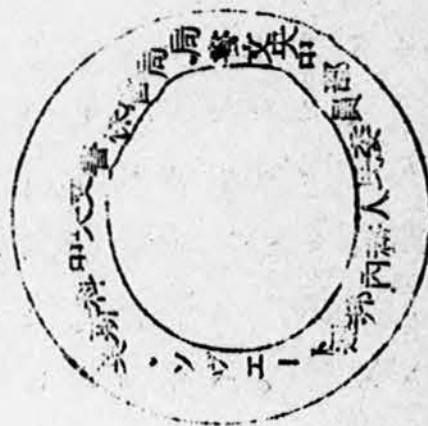
一九二〇年十二月二十七日、第四八二〇號

法務部長官ニ在

本署ヘ正副ナリ。 争訟取次代理書記ニ在

「ソウエイト」連邦又警保官局長

被授 マクサコフ



- Doc 3335 -

Doc. 3335

Cert

證 明 書

余、極東國際軍事裁判所「ソヴエート」檢察部文
書室長、陸軍少佐「バーヤンコ・エヌ・アー」へ
茲ニ添附セル「ウラゴヴエシチエンスク市、大
通り五十五番居住ノ「イルクーツク」地裁院附「
イワノフ」農業組合全は私法辯護士「フョードル・
グリゴエウイチ・ベレグード・ベガレリスキー」
ノ日本政府トノ事件ニ關スル証據保證ニ關スル申
請」ト題スル書類ノ寫シハ、一九四七年十月十五
日「ソヴエート」連邦中央文書保管局ヨリ余が受
領セシモノナルコトヲ証候ス
書類原本ハ「ソヴエート」連邦中央文書保管局ニ
保管シアリ。

「ソヴエート」檢察部文書室長

陸軍少佐「バーヤンコ」